From a comparison of our white popoulation, according to the census of 1820, and an estimate of the actual terrene superficies of Maryland, the ratio of that population may be assumed at 26 to the square mile, and having made allowance for cities and villages, the general average of the interior may be put at 20, and the population of children from 5 to 15 years of age, may be computed at 30 per centum, or six children to the square mile, and allowing five miles square as convenient subdivisions, the terrene superficies of the whole state will contain 400 districts, and rating the annual charge for the pay of teachers at 300, the distribution of 120,000 dollars, will provide instruction for sixty thousand, being all the youth of this state, exclusive of the cities and villages, where greater benefits from the concentration of their population will result—Or the matter may be more clearly demonstrated by the following assumed propositions—That is to say,

LEMMA I.

The terrene superficies of the State of Maryland, is 10,000 square miles, or 400 districts of 5 miles square.

LEMMA II.

The whole white population is 260,000, or 26 to the square mile.

LEMMA III.

From the abstraction of cities and villages, the rest of the state is reduced to 20 white inhabitants to the square mile.

LEMMA IV.

The proportion of children from 5 to 15 years of age is 30 per centum, or six children to the square mile.

LEMMA V.

Competent teachers of Primary Schools may be employed at an annual salary of $300.

The foregoing lemmata will support the following corollary—

The subdivision of counties into school districts of five miles square, will suffice to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door, and the annual distribution of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, will provide for the education of all the youth in such districts, throughout the state, at the reduced rate of two dollars for each child, and allowing a proportionate distribution for the cities and villages, where superior advantages will result from concentration, as before assigned, the gross aggregate